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ABRIDGED CATALOGUE,

Nos. I. & II.....1838 & 1839.

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NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK,

AT

NONANTUM HILL, IN NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

ABRIDGMENT OF THE

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, &c.

WHICH ARE THERE CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE.

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WITH AN APPENDIX

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

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BOSTON:

JOHN H. EASTBURN, PRINTER,

No. 18 State Street.

# NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL,

IN NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE grounds allotted to this establishment now comprise an area of thirty acres, and include of trees and plants in the different stages of their growth, about half a million.

The inoculations of the fruit trees, and the selections, have ever been a work of the strictest personal attention and care, and as far as practicable, the buds are taken directly from bearing trees, or from the gardens of those distinguished horticulturalists who have proved the kinds, that there might be no room remaining for uncertainty. No pains, no labor, or expense, has been spared in obtaining the best possible varieties, which have here been congregated from different climates and latitudes, and from first rate sources,—selections adapted to every section of the Union.

In the room of those very numerous varieties in the Class of *Ancient Pears*, which I have cast out, as undeserving, I offer the *New Class*.. Nearly all of our finest kinds have recently been found amongst them. Most of them all have been produced in Belgium by *New Arts*. For very many of these kinds of the first rate reputation, we are indebted to the noble donations of Dr Van Mons of Louvain in Belgium, and also to the London Horticultural Society, from their vast collection of fruits from various climates which have been proved at their celebrated garden at Chiswick. Many of these new kinds, unknown to our country before, even in name, have been sent to Mr. Manning and myself, during the years 1834, 1835 and 1836. They are all for trial in our climate, and not one of them can be excluded from this catalogue, unless found undeserving. We have every reason to expect that they may prove to our country a treasure.

By prefixing an *Asterisk* or *Star*, I have designated some of those individual varieties, which having been already proved in our climate, and found excellent, are especially recommended. *Others* there are remaining for *trial*, inasmuch as many new kinds of the highest character, and of recent introduction, have never as yet borne fruit in our country.

The continued and increased patronage so liberally bestowed on this establishment, has induced to renewed exertions, and renewed expenditures ;—the results cannot be doubted :—those same principles which have hitherto been the chief and only guide, will still be maintained—those undeviating principles of honor and of rectitude, which can alone insure success and confidence.

The different varieties of fruit trees, &c., are cultivated generally in those unequal proportions which their various degrees of excellence indicate, and in that proportion in which they can with confidence be recommended. It must be obvious therefore, that those who order trees, had better, in some certain cases, leave the selections in part discretionary, relying that then the most approved kinds only will be sent.

Amongst the numerous varieties of trees, the *MORUS MULTICAULIS* are also here cultivated to a great extent, and plantations for silk will be supplied on reasonable terms.

The Ornamental Trees and Plants have been selected with the same discriminating care—they comprise selectious from the most beautiful kinds known.

The location of this establishment is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Boston by the Western Avenue, and half a mile from the Great Western Rail-road.

Address by mail, post paid, to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, MASS. Trees and plants when ordered, are carefully selected and labelled, and faithfully packed, and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the city. Catalogues will be sent by mail to all who apply.

# ABRIDGED CATALOGUE.

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Throughout this catalogue those fruits which are marked thus, \* having been already proved with us, are confidently recommended.

## PEARS.—*Pyrus communis.*

### CLASS I.—OLD PEARS.

PRICE, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

A great proportion of the numerous varieties of the *ancient Pears*, I have cast out, as no longer worthy of cultivation near Boston. These and a long list of others are no longer numbered with us. Our finest kinds are now to be found in *another class*.

1 *Amire Joannet, <i>St John</i>	July	Rousselette de Rheims	Aug.
2 Citron des Carmes, <i>Madeleine</i>	Aug.	*Echasserie or Ambrette of Coxe	
3 *Jargonelle of the English	"	20 *Large Yellow Winter, <i>baking</i>	
5 Rousselet Hatiff	"		Wint.
6 Sans Peau or Skinless	"	21 Catillac or Forty Ounces, <i>baking</i>	
8 Autumn Superb	Aut.		Wint.
12 Mouille Bouche	Sept.	24 *Pound, <i>baking</i>	Dec. to June

### CLASS II.—NEW PEARS.

PRICE, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

The following New Pears are chiefly of Flemish origin. In this abridged catalogue the names of a great number of new and finest kinds are necessarily omitted.

E denotes those few kinds which are of English origin.

Fr. denotes those few which are natives of France.

A denotes native American kinds.

25 Alexander de Russie	Sept.	42 Beurre d' Aremberg	Win.
27 Andrews, or Amory	Sept. Oct.	45 <sup>Fr.</sup> —Bose	Nov.
29 Arch Duc D'Italie		47 *—Colmar d' Automne	
31 *Bartlett, <i>Williams' Bon Chretien</i>	Sept. Oct.	49 —Coloma	Aut.
E		51 *—Diel	Aut. and Win.
32 Belle et Bonne	Sept.	55 *— <i>Du Roi</i> , a synonyme of <i>Ur-</i>	
34 Belle de Flanders	Oct.	<i>baniste</i>	
36 Belle Lucrative	Sept.	56 *—Easter, or <i>Bergamotte de la Pentecote</i>	May
38 Bergamotte Nonpareille			
40 ———— Sucre	Aut.	57 ——d'Hardenpont or d'Hive	

59 Beurre Rans	April	130 La Bonne Malinoise or <i>Nelis</i>
61 — Von Marum		<i>d'Hiver</i> Win.
63 Bezi Doré		132 La Souverain
64 *Bezi Vaet	Win.	134 *Lewis A Aut. Win.
65 *Bleecker's A	Sept.	136 *Lodge A " "
66 Bloodgood A	Aug.	137 Lowell E K Win.
68 Bon Chretien Flemish	Nov. to Jan.	139 *Marie Louise Aut.
73 *Buffum A	Oct.	142 Monarch E K Win.
79 *Capiaumont, properly <i>Wurtemburg</i>	Sept. Oct.	144 *Napoleon Sept.
80 *Capsheaf	" "	145 Naumkeag or Salem A Aut.
84 Colmar Dewez	Dec. Jan.	147 *Newtown Vergalieu A Win.
88 *— Souverain	Oct. Nov.	148 Noir Chair
91 Crown Prince Ferdinand		150 *Passe Colmar Aut. Win.
92 *Cushing A	Sept.	154 Petre A " "
93 Cumberland A	Aut. Win.	156 Poire D'Ananas, <i>Pine Apple</i> Win.
94 *Dearborn's Seedling A	Aug.	164 *Princesse D' Orange Oct.
98 *Dix A		166 *Prince's St. Germain A Nov.
99 *Dr. Hunt's Connecticut, <i>baking</i>	Oct.	167 Reine Caroline
101 Doyenné D'Eté	Sum.	170 Roi de Rome Win.
104 *Duchesse D'Angouleme	Fr. Oct.	173 *Ronville Oct.
106 Excellent de Coloma		175 *St. Ghislain Sept.
110 Fortune	May	177 Scotch Carnock, <i>Scotland</i> Win.
111 *Foster A	Nov.	178 *Seckel A Sept. Oct.
112 Frederic de Prussie		181 *Stephens' Gennessee A Sept.
113 *Fulton A	Sept. Oct.	182 *Summer Francreal Aug.
115 Gloria	Win.	183 Summer St Germain
116 *Gloux Morceau	"	184 *Surpasse St Germain
117 *Golden Beurre of Bilboa, <i>Spain</i>	Oct.	185 *Surpasse Virgalieu
121 *Harvard A	Sept.	186 *Sylvanche Verte D'Hiver Fr. Aut. Win.
123 *Heathcot A	"	188 *Urbaniste Aut. Dec.
124 *Henry IV.	"	190 *Valleé Franche Oct.
126 Imperatrice D'Eté	Sum.	192 *Washington A Aut.
127 Johonnot A	Sept.	194 Wilbur A
129 *Julienne, of Coxe	Aug. Sept.	195 *William's Bon Chretien Sept.
		196 Williams' Early A Aug.
		198 *Wilkinson A Oct. Nov.
		200 Winter Crassanne E. K. Win.
		*Columbia A

List of New Pears received from the Horticultural Society of London, from their Garden at Chiswick, during 1834—and there proved:—all of which will be for sale in the autumn of 1836 and 1837.

201 D'Aremberg	216 Duchesse de Mars	229 King Edward's
202 D'Amauluis	217 Early Bergamotte	230 Louise Bonne de Jersey
203 D'Ananas D'Été	218 Famenga, <i>Portugal</i>	231 Monarch (Knight's)
204 Alpha	219 Flemish Beauty	233 Ne Plus Meuris
206 Beureé Beauchamps	220 Fondante D'Automne	233 Parmentier
207 — Capiaumont	221 Forme de Delices	234 Passans de Portugal
208 — Crapaud	222 Fourcroy	235 Poire Sabine
209 — Duval	223 Garnons	236 Reine des Poires
211 — Van Mons	224 Gendesheim	237 Spence
Bourgmestre	225 Grande Bretagne doré d'Hiver	238 Thomson's
212 Charles D'Autriche	226 Hacon's Incomparable	239 Tillington
213 Colmar Neill		240 Whitfield
214 Comte de Lamy		241 Winter Crassanne
215 Delices D'Hardenpont	227 Hazel	

List of Pears received of Prof. Van Mons, of Louvain, in Belgium, during 1834 and 1835, of the newest kinds and of first rate reputation. Most are new to the country, and all are eminently deserving of trial with us in our climate. These will be for sale in the autumn of 1836 and 1837.

242 D'Aremberg	267 Delbecq	293 Louise Bonne Real
243 D'Amandes Double	268 Delices de Charles	294 Madame Verte
245 Bergamotte Tardive	269 ____ de Jodoigne	295 Maly
246 Beureé Beauchamps	270 Dillen	296 Marie
247 ____ Bonnet	271 Doyenné Louis	297 Marie Louise
248 ____ Bronzé	272 Doyenné de Mons	298 Marie Louise, Bis
249 ____ Seutin	273 Dumortier	299 Marie Louise, Nova
250 Bezi Blanc	274 Dundas	300 Navez
251 ____ du Printemps	275 Duparrain	301 Niel
252 Bois Napoleon	276 Enfant Prodige	302 Oken D'Hiver
253 Bon Chretien Fontaine	277 Figueé, Extra, new	303 Paileau
254 Bon Parent	278 Fleur de Nieve	304 Poire Limon
255 Bosc	279 Fondante des Bois	305 Quetelet
256 Brandés St Germain	280 Fourcroy Bouvier	306 Rameau
257 Eretagne le Cour, 2 lbs. delicious to cook	281 Gros Bruyn	307 Reine des Pays Bas
258 Calebasse Monstreux	282 Henkel	308 Rousselette de Mester
259 Capiaumont	283 Henri Van Mons	309 ____ Sucré
260 Charles Van Mons	284 Henriette	310 ____ Sutin
261 Claire	285 Hericart	311 ____ Van Mons
262 Colmar Gossart	286 Innominée	312 Santelette
263 Coter Peer	287 Josephine or Jammette	313 Spoelberg (Vicomte de)
264 Curtet	288 Jutte or Buist	314 Spreeuw
265 Davy	289 Jubin	315 Van Assene
266 Dearborn	290 Kenrick	316 William
	291 Leon Le Clerc	317 Roi de Wurtemberg
	292 Louise de Boulogne	

*Additional Kinds received of Van Mons in 1836.*

Baud	Charles de Bologna	Leopold
Belle Alliance	Colmar Epine	Louise de Prusse
Bergamotte Liboten	Daval	Meuris
Beurrée Liart	Fondante de Mai	Passe d'Hiver
Bosc D'Été	Gros Colmar Van Mons, ou de 2 Ans	Passe Long Bras
Bosch Peer	Invalides	St. Germain Van Mons
Boucquiau	Jean D'Autriche	Sous Reine
Caen de Franc	Josephine Nova	Urbaniste Forme
Camperette		Witzhumb

More than 100 other fine kinds, unnamed but numbered, are already received of Dr. Van Mons and in cultivation.

**APPLES.—*Pyrus Malus.***

PRICE THIRTY-THREE AND A THIRD CENTS EACH.

1 *Benoni A	August	13 Summer Rose A	Aug.
2 *Early Bough	"	14 *Summer Queen A	"
3 Early Harvest	"	16 *Dyer	Aut.
4 ____ Red Juneating	"	18 *Towne from Boxford A	"
5 *Summer Pearmain A		19 *Reinette Baumann	"
7 *Red Astracan	Aug. Sept.	20 Monstrous Pippin	"
8 *Williams Early Red A	" "	22 Large Fall Pippin	Sept. Oct.
10 *Pumpkin Sweet A	" "	23 *Kenrick's Red A	Aut.
11 *Porter A	" "	24 *Red Calville	"

28 River Apple A	Aut.	63 *Swaar	Win.
29 Lyscom A	"	67 *Danvers or Eppses Winter	"
30 Sapsons A	"	Sweet	"
32 Figue Apple A	"	68 *Fine Winter Sweet	"
33 *Fameuse or de Neige A	Oct. Nov.	69 *Pickman	"
34 *Drap D'Or of France	" "	71 Yellow Russet	"
35 *Kilham Hill A	" "	75 *Blue Pearmain	Nov. to Jan.
36 *Sawyer Sweeting A	" "	78 Ribston Pippin	Nov. to March
37 *Orange Sweeting A	Oct. to Dec.	80 Rhode Island Green-	
38 *York Russetting A	" "	ing	" "
39 *Yellow Ingestrie	Oct. Nov.	81 *Yellow Bellflower	" "
40 *Golden Russet A	" "	82 *Pennock's Red Winter	
41 *Gravenstein, Italian	Aut. and Win.		Nov. to April
42 *Wine Apple A	" "	83 *Grafton or Seaver	
43 *Pound Sweeting A		Sweet	" "
50 *Jonathan or Philip Rick	Win.	85 Priestly A	" "
52 *Mackay Sweeting	"	86 *Hubbardston Non-	
53 Lady Apple, or <i>Pomme D'Api</i>	"	such	" "
55 *Maryland Pippin	"	87 *Æsopus Spitzenburg	" "
57 *Murphy	"	88 *Baldwin	" "
58 *Ortley	"	89 Green Newtown Pip-	
59 Parsons Pippin	"	pin	" "
61 Red Spice	"	90 Yellow Newtown Pip-	
		pin	" "
		91 *Roxbury Russetting	Dec. to June

The following choice and celebrated Apples are from different sections of the Union. They are all AMERICAN. Price 33½ cents each. Those marked O. were sent by Dr. Hildreth from Marietta, Ohio, Spring of 1835. V. kinds from Virginia.

6 Beau	Aug. to Nov.	95 Beverly's Red, ( <i>Virginia</i> )	"
17 Spice Sweeting	Aut.	97 Cayuga Red Streak	"
25 Londonderry	"	99 Corse's Indian Prince, ( <i>Canada</i> )	Aug.
44 American Golden Pippin	Win.	102 Cumberland Spice	Aut. Win.
45 Beauty of the West	"	103 Curtis ( <i>V.</i> )	Aug.
46 Cos or Caas	"	105 Fallowater, <i>Large Red</i>	Win.
47 Domini	"	106 Franklin Golden Pippin	Aut.
49 Hampshire Greening	"	107 Gloucester White C ( <i>V.</i> )	Oct.
50 Jonathan	"	108 Holstein Sweet O.	
51 Kraam	"	109 Jennings Sweet O.	
56 Morgan's Favorite	"	111 Large Red Winter Sweet	Win.
60 Pownal Spitzenburg	"	119 Newark King	"
62 Scalloped Gilliflower	"	120 Pelican	Aut.
64 White Spitzenberg	"	121 Pian Sweeting	Sept.
65 Straat	"	123 Pryor's Red ( <i>V.</i> )	Win.
70 Smoke house, from Penn.	"	124 Rawle's Janet ( <i>do.</i> )	"
72 Bowne's Imperial Russet	"	127 Renshaw Beauty	Sept.
74 Royal Pearmain	"	128 Roman Knight O.	"
84 Moore's Sweeting	"	130 Sine Qua Non	July
Prince Russet	"	131 Striped June Apple ( <i>V.</i> )	"
54 Marquis	"	133 Surprise, <i>Green outside, Red within</i>	
92 American Quince	Win.	134 Thiery Apple O.	Aug.
93 Aunt's Large Red	"	135 Corlies' Sweet C.	"
24 Beauties O.	"		

Celebrated Apples of foreign origin and recent introduction.

137 Alexander R	Aut.	143 Calville Rouge de Micoud	50¢
140 Blenheim Orange	"		Aut. Win.

146 Cornish July-flower	Win.	188 Reinette Triomphante	March
150 Downton Nonpareil		189 —— Van Mons	
152 Dutchess of Oldenburg R		192 Royal Shepard S	
158 Golden Harvey C	Win.	198 White Calville	Win.
172 Menagerie R	"	205 De St. Germain	
177 Sweeney Nonpareil	Nov. Mar.	206 Belle Thouin	
182 Rambour Gros or Franc	Oct.	209 Rosmarin Blanche	
183 Red Ingestrie	Sept.	211 Princesse Noble	
184 Red Quarendon	Aug. Oct.	212 Bordie Tricolor	
Lovett Sweet, fine	Nov. to April		

*Most celebrated kinds of the south of Europe.*

216 Brabant Belle fleur	50c	218 Gravenstein, <i>Italian</i>	
217 Calville Blanche D'Eté	50c	219 Mela Carla, <i>do.</i>	50c

*Ornamental Varieties.*

226 Chinese Double Flowering	50 cents	227 Red Siberian Crab	37½c
		228 Yellow Siberian Crab	37½c

PEACHES.—*Amygdalus Persica.*

PRICE 30 CENTS.

## CLASS I.—FREESTONES.

1 Early Red Nutmeg	Aug.	32 *Weld's Freestone A	Sept.
3 *— Anne	"	34 White Malacatune A	"
5 *— Louvain	"	35 Belle Chevereuse	"
7 — Double Mountain, Sion	Aug. Sept.	37 *Red Magdalen or <i>Royal George</i> of the English	Sept.
8 *— Royal George	" "	38 *Admirable or <i>Belle de Vitry</i>	"
9 *Large Early Red Rareripe A	Aug. Sept.	39 Blood Peach, <i>preserving</i>	"
10 Large Early York A	" "	40 Double Flowering, <i>ornamental</i>	"
11 *Cooledge's Favorite A	" "	43 *Yellow Admirable	"
12 Emperor of Russia A	" "	44 *Orange or Apricot Peach	"
14 *Morris's Red Rareripe A	" "	45 Montauban	"
15 *— White Luscious A	" "	47 *Yellow Rareripe A	"
16 *Old Mixon, <i>free</i> A	" "	49 *Nagles Favorite Yellow A	"
17 *Prince's Red Rareripe A	" "	50 *Nivette	"
18 *Grosse Mignonne	Sept.	51 *Noblesse	"
19 *Mellish's Favorite A	" "	53 *President A	"
20 *Hoffman's Favorite A	" "	55 *Royale	"
21 *Vineuse de Fromentin	" "	56 Walsh	"
23 *Bellegarde or Gallande	" "	57 *Van Zandt's A	"
24 *Malta or Belle de Paris	" "	58 *Yellow Red Rareripe A	Sept. Oct.
25 *Royal Kensington A	" "	59 *Kenrick's Heath	" "
26 *Yellow Alberge	" "	61 *Teton de Venus	" "
27 *Jacques A	" "	62 Carolina Incomparable A	" "
28 *Sargent A	" "	63 Hildreth Peach, <i>Ohio</i> A	"
29 *Snow Peach A	" "	64 Mifflin's Pennsylvania A	
30 *Washington Red Rareripe A	" "	65 Robinson Crusoe A	
31 *George IV. A	" "	67 *Milford, <i>preserving</i> A	Sept. Oct.

## CLASS II.—PAVIES, OR CLINGSTONES.

69 *Congress A	Aug.	79 *Kenrick's Orange C A	Sept.
71 Red Pine Apple	"	80 Pavie Jaune	
73 *Catharine	Sept.	81 *Washington A	"
74 *Kennedy's Lemon A	"	82 *Williamson's New York A	
75 *Lafayette	"		Sept. Oct.
76 *Old Mixon C A	"	83 Yellow Apricot	

Orange C	Sept.	88	Monstrous Pomponne	
85 *Spanish	Sept. Oct.	89	*Hyslop's	Oct. Nov.
86 Grosse Perseaue	" "	90	*Heath	"

New and celebrated Peaches of recent introduction. Price 50 cents each.

91 Belle Beaucaire	Aug.	99	Mignonne Hative	
94 China Flat Peach, \$1 very rare		103	Transparente Ronde	Sept. Oct.
96 Double Vineux Rouge		104	Vineuse Pourpre	Aug. Sept.
97 Ispahan or Persian, very curious	Oct.	105	Vineuse Tardive	
98 Grosse Violette Hative		106	Weeping Peach A	
		107	*Yellow Fleshed Violet	

### NECTARINES. *Amygdalus Nectarina.*

20 FINE KINDS. PRICE 37½ CENTS EACH.

### APRICOTS. *Prunus Armeniaca.*

27 FINE KINDS. PRICE 37½ CENTS EACH.

### PLUMS. *Prunus domestica.*

PRICE 50 CENTS EACH, EXCEPT THOSE NOTED.

1 *Early Apricot Plum	July	Aug.	27 Yellow Gage	Sept.
5 Large Black Montreuil	75 c.	Aug.	28 Huling's Superb A	75 cts. Sept.
6 Belle of Riom	75 cts.	"	30 Imperial Violet	Sept.
7 *Bolmer's Washington A	75 cts.	Aug. Sept.	31 Red Imperial, or <i>Red Magnum Bonum</i>	Sept.
8 *Breevoort's Purple Bolmer A	75 cts.	Sept.	32 White Imperial, or <i>Yellow Egg</i> "	
9 *Coe's Golden Drop	75 cts.	"	33 *Italian Damask	75 cts. Aug.
10 Corse's Admiral A			34 Italian Prune	
11 Corse's Field Marshal A			36 *German Prune	
12 Corse's Nota Bena A			40 *Holland	Aug.
13 Cooper's Red A		Aug.	41 Imperial Diadem	
14 Corse's November Gage A		Nov.	42 Jacinthe 75 cts.	
15 Diamond Plum	75 cts.	Sept.	44 Large Black Imperial	Sept.
16 *Duane's Purple	75 cts.		45 *Large Sweet Damson	Aug.
17 *Bleeker's Gage A		Aug.	46 Lewiston Egg A	Sept.
18 Blue Gage		Sept.	49 Mimms	"
20 *Green Gage or <i>Great Queen Claudia</i>		Aug.	52 Large Red Orleans A	"
21 *Superior Green Gage, or <i>Flushing Gage</i> A	75 cts.		53 *Smith's Orleans A	"
23 *Prince's Imperial Gage; a single tree of this variety has produced annually about \$50 worth near Boston A	75 cts.		54 Wilmot's Early Orleans 75c.	Aug.
24 Red Gage A		Aug. Sept.	55 *Pond's Purple	
25 *Purple Gage, <i>Reine Claude Violette</i>			57 *Red Queen Mother	Sept.
26 *White Gage A		Aug.	58 *Royal de Tours	Aug. Sept.
			61 Spanish Damask	" "
			62 *Imperatrice or Semiana	Sept.
			63 White Pedrigon	Aug.
			64 Late Sour Damson, <i>preserving</i>	
			65 *St Catharine	Sept.
			66 Nectarine Plum	Aug.

### CHERRIES. *Prunus cerasus.*

CLASS I.—BIGARREAU, HEART CHERRIES, AND MAZARDS.

[BIGARREAUTIERS, GUIGNIERS, AND MERISSIERS.]

PRICE 50 CENTS EACH.

2 *Black Tartarean	June, July	4 *White Tartarean or
3 *Black Heart	" "	Crimea

5 *Amber	June, July	19 Herefordshire White Heart
6 *American Amber A	" "	June, July
7 Ardens' White Heart A	" "	21 *Elton
8 China Bigarreau A	" "	22 *Florence
9 *White or Turkey Bigarreau	June, July	23 Spanish Black
10 Black Eagle	" "	28 *Downer's Late Led A
11 American Red Heart A	June, July	29 Black Ox Heart or Elkhorn
12 *Carnation	June, July	32 *Sparhawk's Red Heart
13 Waterloo	" "	33 *Large Black Bigarreau
14 Red Bigarreau	" "	34 *Napoleon Bigarreau or <i>Lourman</i>
15 *Gridley A	" "	75 cts.
16 *Yellow Spanish or Graffion	June, July	35 *Davenport's Early
		*Wilkinson
		Large Double Flowering

## CLASS II.—DUKES AND MORILLOS. [CERISIERS AND GRIOTTIERS.]

38 *May Duke	June, July	46 *Belle et Magnifique	July, Aug.
39 Montmorency, short stem	July	48 *Morillo	Aug.
40 *Arch Duke	July, Aug.	49 *Plumstone Morillo	"
42 Dearborn's Red French	" "	53 *Late Duke	

*New Cherries of high reputation and recent introduction. Price 75 cents.*

54 Knight's Early Black	June	58 Guignier de Lyons
55 Bigarreau de Rocmont	July	62 Late Red Bigarreau of Hildsheim
57 Guignier Noir Luisant		Aug.

ALMONDS. *Amygdalus communis.*

4 Kinds. See ORNAMENTAL TREES.

QUINCES. *Cydonia.*

1 Orange 40c	4 Winter 40c
2 Pear-shaped, Superior 40c	5 Musk 50c
3 Portugal 40c	See ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FIGS. *Ficus carica.* 11 Fine Kinds.MULBERRIES. *Morus.*

† Denotes finest kinds for Fruit. S denotes those for silk.

1 † Red American 50c	9 M. <i>Romain Dura</i> S 75c
2 White Italian S 25c	10 M. <i>Hispanica</i> S 75c
5 Japan Paper Mulberry S 50c	11 M. <i>Alba Giazzolo</i> S 75c
7 † MORUS MULTICAULIS, or Chinese Mulberry, S 50c each, \$4.50 per dozen, \$25 to \$30 per 100.	12 M. <i>Nervosa</i> 75c
8 M. <i>Morettiana</i> or <i>Dandolo</i> S 50c	13 M. <i>Canadensis</i> 75c
	14 M. <i>Feuilles de Parchemin</i> S 75c
	†Black European

RASPBERRIES. *Rubus.*

1 Common Red Antwerp 8c	9 American Black 8c
2 *Large Red Antwerp 20c	10 —— Red 8c
3 *Large White Antwerp 20c Alpine 20c	11 —— White 20c
5 *Barnet, fine 25c	14 *Red Franconia, fine 25c
7 *Double or Twice-bearing, fine 25c	15 Mason's Red Cluster, fine See ORNAMENTAL TREES.

CURRENTS. *Ribes.*

*Large Red Dutch, fine 10c or \$8 per 100	2 *Large White Dutch, finest White 20c
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5 Champagne, pale Red 20c	4 *Black Naples 20c
3 *Black English 20c	See ORNAMENTAL TREES.

STRAWBERRIES. *Fragaria vesca.*

Those unmarked are 25 cents per dozen, and \$1.00 per hundred.

Those marked thus † are 37½ cents per dozen, and \$2.00 per hundred.

Those marked thus : are 50 cents per dozen, and \$2.50 per hundred.

1 *English Red Wood	13 *Pine Apple	21 White Bush Alpine,
2 *English White Wood	14 †Roseberry	\$1 a doz.
4 †Large Early Scarlet	16 †Wilmot's Superb	22 *†Black Musk Haut-
6 *†Methven Scarlet	17 †Grove end Scarlet	bois
8 †Chili	18 *†Keen's Seedling	25 †Southboro Seedling
9 †Downton	19 †Red Monthly Alpine	26 †Knevett's New Pine
10 †Large Lima	with runners	30 *†Royal Scarlet
12 *Mulberry	20 Red Bush do.	\$1 a doz.

GOOSEBERRIES. *Ribes Uva-crispa.*

A superior assortment of Green, Red, White, and Yellow Lancashire Gooseberries, of finest imported kinds. 25 cents.

BERBERRIES. *Berberis.* Four Kinds.GRAPES. *Vitis vinifera.*Those unmarked are 50 cents each. Those marked thus : are 75 cents.  
Those marked thus ¶ are \$1.

T, celebrated Table Grapes. W, celebrated Wine Grapes.

1 *Common Sweet Water T	15 ¶St. George de Nice T
2 *†Golden Chasselas, true kind T	16 *Black St. Peter's T
3 White Chasselas, <i>Chasselas</i> , or <i>Royal Muscadine</i> T	17 †White St. Peter's or <i>Moscow</i>
5 *Early Oval T	18 *†Cadiz Muscat T
6 *Black Cape T	19 *¶Zinfendal T
8 *†Constantia, <i>purple</i> T	20 *†Muscat du Lot T
10 *†White Frontignac T	21 Grizzly Muscat or Tokay T W
11 *Black Hamburg T	22 *¶Portugal or Lisbon T
14 *¶White Muscat of Alexandria T	23 *†Pitmaston White Cluster T

## Celebrated American Grapes.

24 *Isabella T W 37½c to 50c	27 Alexander W
25 *Catawba T W	Scuppernong T W
26 Blands T W	33 York Claret W

## WALNUTS, CHESNUTS, FILBERTS, &amp;c.

1 English Walnut 50c to \$1	5 Chinquapin, Dwarf Chestnut 50c
2 Long Black Walnut or <i>Butternut</i> 40c to 50c	Filberts, Spanish, English, &c 37½c
Round Black Walnut 50c	10 —— American 25c
3 Spanish Chestnut 50c	12 Persimmon, <i>American</i> 50c
4 American Chestnut 37½c	

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THORNS FOR HEDGES—the finest are Cockspur or Newcastle Thorn	Asparagus roots 75c to \$1 per 100
Three Thorned Acacia	Rhubarb or Pie Plant 25c
Buck Thorn	Undulated Rhubarb "
Maclura or Osage Orange	Wilmot's Early Red do. 50c
	Dutly's Goliah do 50c.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Those marked thus \* are 37½ cents each; thus † 50 cents; thus : 75 cents;  
thus ¶ \$1.00.

*a* denotes those trees of the first or largest size; *b* those of the second or middling size.

When *extra-sized* trees are ordered, if to be obtained, an extra price is charged.

*Æsculus*—HORSE CHESNUT.

- †*a* — White flowering do. [Extra sizes, 75c. to \$1.]
- †*b* — Yellow flowering do.
- †*b* — Scarlet flowering do.
- †*a* *Acer*—Sugar Maple.
- †*a* — Black Sugar do.
- †*a* — Scarlet do.
- †*b* — Striped bark, or Moose Wood.
- †*a* — Norway.
- †*a* — European Sycamore.
- †*a* — Striped leaved do.
- †*a* — Cork bark do.
- †*a* *Ailanthus*—Tree of Heaven, 50 to 75 cents.
- †*b* *Amygdalus*—Double flow'g. Peach.
- †*b* — Large d'ble flowering Almond.
- †*b* — Weeping peach.
- †*b* *Aralia*—Hercules' club.
- †*b* *Brousonetia*—Japan Paper Mulberry.
- †*a* *Catalpas*—Flowers large & showy.
- †*b* *Cercis*—Judas tree.
- †*b* *Cerasus*—Double flowering Cherry.
- †*b* — Weeping do.
- †*b* *Chionanthus*—Snow Drop, or White Fringe tree.
- \**b* *Cornus*—White flow'g. Dogwood.
- †*a* *Cypressus*—Cypress deciduous.
- \**b* *Cytisus*—Laburnum, or Golden Chain.
- †*b* — Scotch broad leaved.
- †*b* — Oak leaved.
- †*a* *Fagus*—Beech, American.
- ¶*b* — Purple leaved, beautiful.
- ¶*b* — Weeping.
- \**a* *Fraxinus*—White Ash.
- †*a* — European Ash.
- †*a* — Broad leaved Ash.
- †*a* — Manna Ash.
- †*a* — Chinese Ash.
- †*b* — Weeping Ash.
- †*a* — Golden bark Ash.
- †*b* — Curled leaved Ash, curious.
- †*a* *Gleditchia*—Honey Locust, or Three Thorned Acacia.
- †*a* — Thornless do. [Small sizes, low priced.]
- †*b* *Gymnoclades*—Bonduc or Kentucky Coffee.
- †*b* *Kælreuteria paniculata*—

\**b* *Laurus*—Sassafras.

- †*a* *Lirodendron*—Tulip tree.
- †*a* *Maclura*—Osage Orange. \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100. Male and female, in pairs, \$1 each.
- †*b* *Magnolia*—Umbrella tree.
- b* — Splendid flowering, \$1.50.
- †*a* — Blue flowering.
- b* — Yellow twice flowering, \$2.
- b* — Chinese White Chandelier, \$2 to \$3.
- †*b* — Glaucous.
- *Soulangiana*, \$2.
- †*b* *Morus Multicaulis*.—\$4.50 per doz. Per 100 and 1000, at still further reduced prices.
- †*a* *Pinus larix*—American Larch, \$30 per 100
- †*a* — Scotch Larch, a beautiful and celebrated timber tree, will grow on any soil, \$30 per 100.
- †*a* *Platanus*—American Sycamore or Buttonwood, Plane tree.
- \**a* *Populus*—Lombardy Poplar.
- \**a* — Black, or Balm of Gilead.
- †*a* — Abele, or Silver leaf.
- \**b* *Pyrus Malus*—Red Siberian Crab Apple.
- \**b* — Yellow Siberian do. do.
- †*b* — Chinese Double Flowering Apple, flowers superb.
- a* *Quercus*, Oaks, varieties.
- †*b* *Rhus*—Venetian Sumach, Purple Fringe tree, Smoke or Mist tree, elegant.
- \**b* — Common Sumach, with clusters of red berries.
- \**a* *Robina*—Common Locust, fine for timber.
- †*b* — Gum or Purple Acacia.
- ¶*a* *Salisburia adiantifolia*—Japan Jingo or Ghinco, curious.
- †*a* *Salix*—Weeping Willow, \$30 to \$40 per 100.
- †*a* — Napoleon Weeping Willow, from the tomb at St. Helena.
- \**a* — Huntingdon Willow.
- \**a* — Golden do.
- \**b* — Black do.
- †*b* — Ring or Hoop leaved do., very curious.

- † *Salix*—*Lambertiana* do.
- † *Scorbus*—European Mountain Ash, with clusters of red berries in winter, beautiful
- † *Tilia*—European Linden or Lime
- † *Tilia*—American do., or Bass
- † *Shepardia*—Buffalo berry tree
- † *Ulmus*—English Elm
- † *Ulmus*—Scotch, or Wych do., \$30 per 100
- † *Ulmus*—American, or Weeping Elm
- † *Ulmus*—English do. do.
- † *Ulmus*—Red, or Slippery Elm

- \*a *Ulmus*—Dutch, or Cork bark do.
- \*b *Virgilea*—Yellow flowering *Vir-*  
*gilea*
- \*b *Zanthoxylum*—Thorny Ash, or  
Toothache tree
- \*b *Crataegus*—New Scarlet Hawthorn
- \*b — Double White flowering do.
- \*a *Juglans*—Round Black Walnut
- \*a — Long Black do., or Butternut
- \*b *Sophora*—Japan *Sophora*; the fruit  
produces the Imperial Yellow  
Dye of Japan

## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Those marked thus \* are 37½ cents.

" " " " " 50 "

*c* denotes shrubs of large size.

tc *Æsculus*—Dwarf Horse Chestnut  
 \*c *Amorpha*—Indigo shrub  
 d *Artemesia*—Southern wood, 25c  
 tc *Calycanthus*—Purple, or Sweet Scented Shrub  
 tc — Reddish or Brown flowg. do.  
 ¶d — Chinese White flowg. do.  
 ¶d — Chinese Yellow flowg. do.  
 d *Colutea*—Yellow flowg. Bladder Senna, 25c  
 \*d — Pocock's dark yellow do.  
*Comptonia*—Sweet Fern, 25c  
 ¶d *Corchorus*—Double yellow Japan Globe Flower, blooming in wreaths, from spring to autumn, \$4.50 per dozen  
 ¶d *Coriaria*—Myrtle leaved, tender  
 \*c *Cornus*—Blood red Dogwood  
 \*c — Cornelian cherry  
 c *Crataegus*—English Hawthorn, 25c  
 c — American Cockspur, or Newcastle Thorn, 25c. \$8 to \$10 per  
 \*d *Daphne*—Pink Mezereon [1000]  
 ¶d — White flowering  
 \*d *Dirca*—Moose or Leather wood  
 \*c *Euonymus*—Strawberry tree, or Burning bush.  
 ¶c *Gordonia*—Franklina  
 ¶c *Halesia*—Snowdrop, or Silver Bell  
 \*c *Hamamelis*—Witch Hazel  
*Hibiscus syriacus*—ALTHEA FRUTEX  
 tc — Single blue variegated leaf  
 tc — Carnation striped  
 tc — Semi-double blue.  
 tc — do. Painted lady  
 \*c — Double blue  
 tc — Superb double blue  
 \*c — Double red  
 tc — " " variegated leaf  
 tc — " pheasant's eyed

Those marked thus † are 75 cents.  
 " " " " " " " " \$1  
 d denotes shrubs of low growth.

\*c *Hibiscus syriacus*—D'ble pink strip'd  
 \*c — Double white striped  
 \*d *Hydrangea*—Oak leaved  
 \*d — Chinese changeable, tender  
 \*d *Hypericum*—St. Johnswort  
 \*d *Jasminum*—Yellow Jasmin  
 \*c *Laurus*—Spice wood, or Wild Al-spice  
 \*c *Ligustrum*—Privet, or Prim Italian  
 \*c — White berried do.  
 \*c — Gold blotched leaved  
 \*c *Myrica*—Candleberry Myrtle  
 \*c *Philadelphus*—Carolina large flower-ing Syringo  
 \*c — European Fragrant Syringo  
 \*d — Variegated leaved do., beautiful  
 \*c *Punica*—Double scarlet flower-ing Pomegranate, beautiful, but tender  
 c *Rubus*—Mountain Raspberry, 25c  
 c — Double Rose flowering do.  
*Rhamnus*—Sea Buckthorn, \$2 to \$3 per 100  
 \*c *Robina hispida*—Rose Acacia  
 \*c *Sambucus*—Parsley leaved Elder  
 \*c — Gold striped leaf do.  
 \*d *Spartium*—Scotch Broom, flowers yellow and very showy  
 \*c *Spiraea*—Guelder Rose *Spiraea*  
 d — Red flowering do. 25c  
 \*c — Yellow leaved do.  
 \*d — Siberian do., white spikes  
 \*d — Nepal fine red [*S. bella*]  
 \*d *Symphora*—Indian Currant, 25c  
 \*c — Snowberry, very beautiful snow white berries, like wax, \$4.50 per dozen  
 c *Syringa*—Blue or Purple Lilac, 25c  
 \*c — White Lilac  
 \*c — Purple Persian do.

†c *Syringa*—White Persian Lilac  
 †c — Chinese Cut leaved do.  
 †c *Tamarix*—Tamarisk  
 \*c *Viburnum*—Cranberry tree  
 \*c — Snowball, or Guelder Rose,  
     \$3.50 per dozen  
 †d — Shining leaved  
 †c *Berberis*—Chinese Berberry  
 \*c — White fruited do.

d *Berberis*—Holly leaved Berberry,  
     from the Rocky Mountains, \$2  
 †c *Cydonia*—Chinese Quince  
 c — Yellow flowering do., \$2  
 †c *Japonica*, *Pyrus*, with superb  
     crimson flowers  
 †c *Pyrus Japonica*, white flow'g  
 d *Paeonia Moutan*—Tree Paeony,  
     \$2.50  
 d — Poppy flowering Tree do., \$4

## EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Those marked thus \* are 37½ cents.

† *Aucuba*—Japan Gold-dust tree  
*Burns*—Dwarf Box  
 † — Tree Box  
     — Gold striped Tree Box, 75c  
 † *Cupressus*—White Cedar  
*Ilex*—Hollies, various  
 \* *Juniperus*—Red American Cedar, or  
     Black Cypress, Virginia Cedar  
 † Swedish Upright Juniper  
*Kalmia*—Narrow leaved, 25c  
 † — Broad leaved or Mountain Laurel  
 \* *Ligustrum*—Italian Privet  
 † — Gold blotched leaf do.  
 † *Mezpilus*—Evergreen Thorn, or  
     Burning bush, *Pyracantha*  
 † *Pinus*—Silver Fir, Fir Balsam, or  
     Balm of Gilead, elegant. [Extra  
     sizes, \$1 to \$2]  
 † — White or Weymouth Pine

Those marked thus † are 50 cents.

† *Pinus*—Red Spruce Fir  
 † — Black or Double Spruce Fir  
 † — Hemlock or Drooping do. do.  
 † — Norway Spruce Fir  
     — Cedar of Lebanon, \$1 to \$2  
     — Pitch Pine, 37½ to 50c  
 † — Yellow Pine  
 † — Scotch Mountain Fir, fine for  
     timber, of rapid growth, 50c to \$1  
 † *Prunus*—English Laurel, tender  
 † — Portugal Laurel, do.  
*Rhododendron*—ROSE BAY  
     — Purple Pontic do., \$1  
 † — American Rose Bay  
 † *Taxus*—American Yew  
     — Irish Yew, tall, \$1  
 † *Thuya*—Chinese Arbor Vitæ  
 † — American do.

## VINES AND CLIMBING PLANTS.

Those marked thus \* are 37½ cts. Those marked thus † 50 cts. Those marked thus † \$1.

† *Aristolochia*—Pipe Vine  
 † *Bignonia*—Scarlet Trumpet Flower  
 † — Minor do. do.  
 † — Chinese great flowering do.  
 \* *Celastrus scandens*—Bittersweet  
 † *Clematis*—Red flowering Virgin's  
     Bower  
 \* — Traveller's Joy do  
 † — Sweet scented do.  
 \* — Leather flowered do.  
 † *Glycine*—Cluster flowering  
 † — Chinese do., or Wistaria  
 † *Hedera*—Irish or Giant broad leav-  
     ed Ivy, evergreen, beautiful

\* *Licium*—Matrimony Vine, or Blue  
     Jasmin  
 † *Periploca*—Virginia Silk  
 † *Rubus*—Double white flowering  
     Bramble  
*Vinca*—Periwinkle, or Evergreen  
     Myrtle, 25c  
     — Silver striped do. 25c  
 † — Broad leaved do. fine but tender  
 † *Rosa*—*Rubifolia* Rose  
     — Blush Multiflora, tender  
 † — White Multiflora, tender  
     — Ayrshire, white, single  
 † — Maheka, or Boursault, red  
 † — *Eriphylla*, white, double

## HONEYSUCKLES, (*Lonicera*.)

† Monthly Variegated Honeysuckle  
 † Scarlet Monthly Trumpet do.

† Yellow Trumpet Monthly  
 † Chinese twining *flexuosa*

For other Honeysuckles, Azaleas, China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flow-  
     ering Plants, Bulbous Roots, Lilies, Paeonies, Dahlias, &c., see Catalogue No. 2.

**No. 2.—Abridged Catalogue, 1836 and 1837.**

## NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK,

## NONANTUM HILL, IN NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

No. 2 includes Honeysuckles, Azaleas, Ornamental Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Roots, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c.

## HONEYSUCKLES, *Lonicera* or *Caprifolium*.

Those marked thus \* are 37½ cents. Those marked thus † are 50 cents.

1 *Early Varie'd Belgic, or <i>Woodbine</i>	11 †Scarlet Trumpet Monthly
2 †Monthly Variegated, <i>fragrant</i>	12 †Yellow Trumpet Monthly
4 *Early White Italian	13 Japan Yellow-flowering, <i>tender</i> 75c
5 †Oak-leaved Variegated	14 Orange-colored Pubescent 75c
7 †Etruscan, or Orange-colored	15 Chinese Evergreen Twining, <i>flow-</i>
8 †Canada Straw-colored <i>Douglasii</i>	<i>ers variegated, fragrant</i> 75c

#### UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLES.

16 Yellow Arcadian, <i>Diervilla</i> 25c	19 *Pyrenean Blue-flowering
17 †Early Red Tartarean	20 *English Fly, <i>straw-colored</i>
18 Alpine Yellow-flowering 75c	21 Mount Caucasus \$1

AZALEAS—ALL HARDY EXCEPT THOSE MARKED THUS (T.)

23 †Azalea Pink	22 (T) Chinese Double Purple \$1.50
25 *White Fragrant	27 (T) Chinese Scarlet \$2.50
24 Flame-colored \$1	Yellow Pontic \$1

## HARDY ROSES.

Those marked thus \* are 37½ cents.  
" " " " + " 50 "

Those marked thus ‡ are 75 cents.  
" " " " ¶ " \$1

S single: S D semi-double. All are double not otherwise designated.

WHITE.

1 †Ayrshire Creeper S † <i>Eriphylla, fine running</i>	5 Double White Moss Provence \$3	10 †Double White Provence, or Unique, <i>superb</i>
4 †Damask White <i>rose</i>	8 †Semi-double White	

## BLUSH.

11 †Blush Belgic	Belle Distinctive,	19 †Nivea S, pale blush
12 †Celestial	superb	20 †Romana, tall
14 †Double Apple S D	17 †Blush Monthly	21 *Rose of Sharon
15 †Goliah, tall	18 Blush Moss Provence	22 †Tree S D
16 †Maiden's Blush, or	\$1.50	23 †Vilmorin, beautiful

#### LIGHT RED AND LIGHT PURPLE

24 †Aurora	35 †Double Red, <i>white bordered</i>	44 Flora's Riches, <i>superb</i> \$1
25 †Bishop	37 †Double Pennsylvania	47 †Gros Pompon
26 *Blandifordia	<i>flowering monthly</i>	49 †Hainault S D
27 †Cardinal	38 †Double Velvet	50 †Hundred Leaved
28 *Cinnamon	39 †Elysian	53 † “ Singleton's
31 †Couronne de Roses	40 †Favorite Mignonne	54 †Majestic
32 †Damask	41 †Ferox, or Hedgehog	55 †Montaubon
33 ¶Incomparable Beauty	<i>S D, curious, early</i>	57 ¶Moss Provence, <i>red</i>
36 †Dido	43 †Fiery	58 Moss Damask \$1.50

# William Kenrick's abridged Catalogue.

59 †Nonpareil Blush	71 †Provence Belgic	87 †Rouge Pappaule
60 †Olympic	72 * " Blandford's	88 †Royal Virgin, <i>large</i>
61 †Ornament de Parade, <i>tall</i>	73 †Provence Cabbage	89 †Rubifolia S <i>flowers in clusters, a fine climber</i>
62 †Perfect Bouquet, or <i>Fringe Rose, superb blush</i>	74 † " Red	90 †Sanspareille
64 †Pencil Mignonne	76 † " Red and Violet	91 †Sceptre
65 †Perrueque	78 † " Welsh, <i>superb</i>	93 †Sombre Superb
67 †Plicate	79 † " Dutch	95 †Swiss, <i>very large, extra fine</i>
68 †Portland	81 †Purple Agate	96 *Sweet Briar, Single
70 †Princess Caroline	83 †Pyramidal Crumpled	98 †Do. Double Crimson
	84 †Quatre Saisons	101 †Thornless
	85 †Rose de Junon	
	86 †Rouge Superb	

## DEEP RED AND DEEP PURPLE.

102 †Admirable	<i>crimson, proliferous, \$1.50.</i>	120 *Red Official
103 †Bright Crumpled		121 †Rouge Agate
104 *Burgundy Dwarf	112 †Flanders	122 †Royal Bouquet
105 †Burning Coal	113 †Grand Monarque	123 †Royal Crimson
106 †Cherry	114 †Hortulanus, <i>large</i>	124 †Royal Purple
107 †Cramoise	115 †Lord Nelson	125 †Shell
108 Empress of France, <i>monstrous, red</i> \$1.50	116 Napoleon, <i>fine red, \$1.50</i>	126 †Tartan
109 †Delicatesse	118 †Nonpareil Agate	127 †Unparalleled Beauty
110 Edemberger, <i>superb</i> ,	119 †Ranunculus, <i>fine</i>	128 †Virgin
		129 †Whalley

## DARK RED AND DARK PURPLE.

130 †Amaranthe	133 †Haut Hollandise, <i>tall</i>	136 †Sidney
131 †Carmine	134 †Painters	137 †Violet Rouge
132 †Grande Pompadour	135 †Paragon	138 †Violet Admirable

## BLACK OR VERY DARK.

139 †Atlas	144 †General Kutusoff	149 †Ombre Agreeable
140 †Asmodeo	145 †Grand Triumphant	150 †Prince
141 †Belle Africaine	146 †Imperial	151 †Sable
142 †Black Mottled	147 †Infernal	152 †Tuscany
143 †Champion	148 †Negroland	

## VARIEGATED AND YELLOW.

154 †Austrian Copper-colored	158 †Pourpre Marmaute	161 †Yellow Double
155 †Do. Red and Yellow	159 †Two-colored Mignonette	162 " " Single
156 †Garnet Striped, or <i>Carnation</i> .	160 Tricolor, or Belle Alliance, <i>beautifully striped</i> , \$2 to \$3	163 " " Austrian S
157 †Marshal Blucher		164 †York and Lancaster, <i>white, striped with red</i>

## SCOTCH ROSES.

215 †Alcmena	218 †Erebus	221 †Single White
216 †Artemasia	219 †Hercules	A few other Scotch varieties
217 †Duchess of Glo'ster	220 †Double Red	

## CHINESE OR EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

222 Albiflora	233 Grandval or Hermite	blooming, <i>new</i> \$2
225 †Belle de Monza	One & the same { †Splendid Crimson, \$1.50	241 †Multiflora (Blush) running rose
226 †Banksia (White)		242 †Multiflora (White) running rose
229 †Blush	235 †Grevillei	249 †Sanguinea
230 †Boursaultan	236 Indicum Azure	250 Sarmenteuse
231 †Champney's Blush Cluster	237 †Knight's Resplendent, <i>deep crimson</i>	252 †Tea-scented
232 †Double White Musk Cluster	238 †London Superb	254 †Undulata, <i>superb</i>
	239 Double White Ever-	

William Kenrick's abridged Catalogue.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL-FLOWERING PLANTS.

Those not priced are 25 cents each.

Those marked thus \* are 37½ cents each.

Those marked thus † are \$1 each.

Those marked thus † are 50 cents each.

Those marked thus † are 75 cents each.

<i>Aconitum</i> —MONKSHOOD	<i>Liatris</i> —Blazing Star
Purple Monkshood	
† <i>Japan</i> do.	† <i>Lobelia</i> —Scarlet Cardinal Flower
<i>Alcea</i> —CHINESE HOLLYHOCKS	Crimson do.
Double Yellow Hollyhocks	† <i>Splendid</i> do.
Black do. and others	† <i>Blue</i> do. <i>syphilitica</i>
<i>Aquilegia</i> —COLUMBINE	† <i>Lupinus</i> — <i>Polyphyllus</i>
Scarlet American do.	Perennial
Purple Columbine	<i>Lychnis</i> —Scarlet Single
Blue do.	† Double Scarlet
* <i>Asclepias</i> —SWALLOWWORT	* <i>Lysimachus</i> —Upright
Orange-colored do.	* <i>Lythrum</i> —Willow Herb
Red do.	<i>Monarda</i> —Crimson
<i>Aster</i> —NEW ENGLAND ASTER	<i>Eriogonum</i> —PRIMROSE
Many varieties, 25c to 37½c	* Large White Primrose
<i>Campanula</i> —BELLFLOWER	† <i>Frazer's Large Yellow</i> do.
† Pyramidal Bellflower	<i>Malvea</i> —Rose-colored Mallow
† Azure do.	White-flowered do.
† Great-flowering do.	† <i>Papaver</i> —Caucasian Poppy
† Double do.	<i>Passiflora</i> —var. <i>tender</i> , 50c to \$2
Canterbury Bells Blue	† <i>Penstemon</i> —Bell-flowered do.
† Double White do.	* White-flowered do.
† <i>Cecilia</i>	* Blue Spreading
<i>Cassia</i> —Maryland Cassia	<i>Phlox</i> —Red Panicked
<i>Chelone</i> —White Chelone	* White Sweet
† <i>Clematis</i> —Austrian Entire-leaved	† Late White Sweet
Do. Alpine	Early Purple Divaricated
<i>Convallaria</i> —Lily of the Valley	Spotted Stalked
<i>Coreopsis</i> — <i>Verticillata</i>	Pyramidal
Do. Lance-leaved	* Purple-flowered
* <i>Coronilla Coronata</i>	† Flesh-colored
<i>Draceophalum</i> —DRAGON'S HEAD	† Great White-flowered
Dentate-leaved do.	<i>Phlox</i> —Canada Creeping
<i>Delphinium</i> —LARKSPUR	Moss Pink, or Awl-leaved
* Siberian Bee do.	Waved-leaved
* Large-flowering do.	† Shepherd's do.
* Purple-flowering do.	<i>Potentilla</i> —CINQUEFOIL
† Chinese Double White do.	Blood-red, or Crimson
† Chinese Double Blue do. <i>superb</i>	<i>Polyanthos</i> —2 varieties 20c
<i>Digitalis</i> —FOXGLOVE	* <i>Pyrethrum</i> —Double Feverfew
White-flowering do.	<i>Rudbeckia</i> —Purple and Yellow
Purple-flowering do.	* <i>Saracena</i> —Side-saddle Flower
* Great Yellow-flowering do.	† <i>Orchis</i> —Purple-fringed do.
† <i>Dictamnus</i> —Fraxinella, Red. This	† Great-flowering
plant exhales inflammable gas.	† <i>Saxifrage crassifolia</i> —Blue Siberian
* <i>Epilobium spicatum</i>	<i>Spiraea</i> —Queen of the Meadow
<i>Glaucum fulvum</i> —Horned Poppy	* Red Siberian do.
<i>Geum</i>	* Double-flowering White do.
<i>Gentian</i> —Soapwort Gentian	<i>Statice Armeria</i> —Sea Pink, or Thrift
* <i>Hibiscus</i> —several varieties	<i>Tradescantia</i> —SPIDERWORT
<i>Helianthus</i> —SUNFLOWER	Blue Virginian
* Profuse-flowering Perennial do	Do. White
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<i>Lathyrus</i> —Perennial Pea	* <i>Solidago</i> — <i>altissima</i> , or Tall
	Smooth-leaved

* <i>Odorata</i> , or Fragrant	† <i>Yucca</i> —Adam's Thread.
* <i>Verbascum</i> —2 varieties	¶ Profuse-flowering <i>Yucca flaccida</i>
<i>Valerain</i> —Red	<i>Dianthus</i> —Pinks
<i>Viola</i> —Blue Fragrant Violet	Chinese Imperial do.
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## NOTES ON SILK AND THE MULBERRY TREE.

BY WILLIAM KENRICK.

The following account is chiefly extracted from the new and second edition of the "*American Silk-Growers' Guide*," which I have lately prepared for publication.

WHEREVER the mulberry finds a congenial climate and soil, there also the silkworm will flourish; such a climate and soil and such a country is ours, throughout its whole extent, from its eastern to its western shores.

The silkworm is a precious insect whose important uses were first revealed to man in China, about 2700 years before Christ. From thence this knowledge extended to India. In the course of time the silks of China became known and justly admired in Persia. The caravans of Persia carried them from the far countries of China even to the coasts of Syria. The splendid productions of silk were not unknown at Rome in the days of its prosperity and glory, their value being then, and so continuing for a long time, equal to that of gold by weight. Yet neither then, nor indeed till some centuries after, did the Romans know with certainty either what the material was, or how it was produced, or where situated was the original country from whence it came.

After the seat of the Roman empire had been transferred to Byzantium or Constantinople, two monks, who had been on a mission to China, appeared at the court of the emperor Justinian, who promulgated to him the knowledge of the silkworm; and yielding to his earnest solicitation and promises, they departed from his court on a new expedition to China; and, in 555, after an absence of three years, they returned once more to the court of the emperor, through Boukharia and Persia, from the still farther distant country, with the eggs of the precious insect concealed in the hollow of their canes, or pilgrims' staves, their exportation from China being forbidden on pain of death. From this period its cultivation extended and spread rapidly throughout all Greece; but it passed not into Europe until near six hundred years after, when, by invasion and by conquest, it was transplanted from Greece to Sicily, and finally to all Italy.

In 1494, some noblemen, returning to France from the invasions of Italy under Charles VIII., transplanted both the mulberry tree and the silkworms into Dauphiny. Little however resulted from this introduction, until, in 1564, Traucat, a gardener of Nismes, established the first foundation of a nursery of white mulberry trees, with an effect so successful, that from this source as from a centre, the cultivation extended in a few years over the whole of the southern provinces of France.

In a following age, Henry IV. also, encouraged by every mode the formation of nurseries and the manufactures of silk, even in the northern as well as the middle provinces of the kingdom. Both Henry IV., and Colbert in the following reign, by bounties judiciously bestowed, caused both the mulberry tree and its culture to strike deep and permanent root in the soil of France. Once established, it has stood, unmoved by every revolution and storm—unprotected and alone, while all things else have fallen, this important industry has flourished, until finally, silk and its manufacture has now become one of the most productive sources of the wealth and the power of France.

The silkworm is the *Bombyx Mori*, so called from *Bombyx*, a caterpillar which spins a silken fibre, and *Morus*, the plant on which it feeds. Like all other caterpillars of an analogous species, it undergoes various metamorphoses. From the time it quits the egg, and during the various periods of its growth, its skin opens, or bursts, and is successively cast off three or four times, according to the species. At these periods or changes the silkworm

undergoes pain, becoming sick and torpid ; they eat no food for a day or more, when they awake hungry, but especially after the last cast or moulting, their appetite becomes voracious. Having arrived at its full size and maturity, the silkworm eats no more till its death, but forms a defence from its enemies and the elements, by spinning around itself a silken ball or cocoon, of an ovoid form ; within this it changes into a chrysalis, in which state it remains, apparently dead, during fifteen or twenty days, when it awakes, and forcing a passage through its silken shroud, it reappears, transformed to a four-winged butterfly : both male and female they come forth to the light of day. During thirty-six hours the female deposits from three hundred to four hundred eggs ; these eggs are deposited on papers, which are rolled up and put in a cool place until wanted. Their various labors being completed, in a few days the insect dies.

The habitation for the silkworms is called a *magnanerie* ; these buildings may be of the most rude construction, provided they are tight, with numerous openings. The structures should be in airy situations, and a strict attention to cleanliness and to ventilation is essential to the health of the insects in every stage of their growth. After the leaf of the mulberry is developed, the insects are hatched in a room in a warm exposure. The eggs, being placed on shelves in shallow boxes, are covered with muslin or with paper pierced with holes one-tenth of an inch in diameter. On these, young twigs of the mulberry are placed, and the silkworms, attracted by the smell, crawl through ; and twice a day these twigs, loaded with the insects, are removed to the paper hurdles which are appropriated to those of this age. After the second age or moulting, the silkworms are fed on hurdles about three feet wide, formed of twine netting, and at the distance of an inch beneath are placed slides of strong paper ; these retain the litter, which passes through the netting from above. These stages are arranged in tiers of from five to ten courses deep, one above another, and about fifteen inches asunder. To protect from destructive ants, the posts which support them are placed in basins of water, or, the whole stagings are suspended by small iron rods or wires. When the insect is prepared to spin, two hurdles, each formed of laths with spaces of half an inch, are placed one inch or one and a quarter asunder, this being a suitable space in which the cocoons are to be formed ; or oak brush dried with the leaves on, or broom corn, is placed inclining, forming small arches or cabins in which the cocoons are formed.

The insects are usually occupied from three to four days in spinning their cocoons : two silken filaments in a fluid state, united in one, form the silken thread, which is usually from four hundred to sixteen hundred feet in length. This operation the insects cannot perform in a cold temperature, as the silken fluid becomes too tenacious to be manageable by them ; a suitable degree of warmth is essential, to render the silk sufficiently fluid to be spun out with perfect ease by the insect.

The silkworm is a cold-blooded insect, its temperature that of the atmosphere in which it breathes. Its vital functions are accelerated by warmth. In our climate, usually, they begin to spin in thirty-two days ; but at Madras this period is shortened to twenty-two days ; yet, though here is a saving of time, there is none in regard to food. The quantity of silk which the worms afford depends on the care and attention bestowed, and on the amount of food consumed.

The fibre is cemented to the ball by a gum, and in the process of reeling, it is needful to dissolve this gum by immersing the cocoons in hot water. The distance from the basin to the reel is regulated by measure, that the thread in its passage through the air may become dry ; and the thread is distributed along the reel by a guide having a lateral motion back and forth, and before the crossing takes place on the reel, in order to prevent adhesion.

The thread, in reeling, is formed by uniting from two to twenty cocoons or

filaments ; each reel carries two or more threads, and is attended by a single person. The improved reels of Messrs. Cobb and Dale, and the new and superior French reel, which is adapted to water power, are the most highly approved, all being on the foundation of the *reel of Piedmont*. Brooks' patent silk reel forms sewing silk at once from the cocoon, and is highly spoken of. A woman experienced in reeling will reel from one to two or three pounds of silk of the first quality in a day, of from four or five to twenty cocoons ; and the bounty on reeling silk which is offered by several of the states is alone sufficient to pay all the expenses of reeling well. The quality of the silk, the price, and the profit, depend on the all-important work of reeling.

#### OF THE MULBERRY TREE.

The Mulberry, or *Morus*, is the tree whose leaf constitutes the principal and essential food of the silkworm. Of this tree there are many species ; most of them will answer, but all are not equally suitable.

The different species of the Mulberry are raised from seeds. The seeds are obtained by mashing and by washing in many waters the thoroughly ripened fruit : the seeds being dried, are sown in spring in a well prepared fresh soil, one-third of an inch deep, and the ground stamped hard. The varieties of the different species are multiplied by layers and by cuttings, by grafts, and by inoculations.

1. The BLACK MULBERRY, *Morus nigra*. The leaves of this kind are much used in Persia, where good silk is produced. The European Red Mulberry is a variety of the Black, and is used in Calabria and in some parts of Italy.

2. The AMERICAN RED MULBERRY, *Morus rubra*, produces good silk, as do several of the other American varieties.

3. The JAPAN PAPER MULBERRY, *Brousonetia papyrifera*, is used sometimes in France as food for the silkworm and produces good silk.

4. The WHITE MULBERRY, *Morus alba*. This species is originally from China, but has been most extensively cultivated in Italy and France for ages. The silk which it produces is of the finest quality.

As the White Mulberry is usually raised from seeds, many of these wild varieties are bad, the trees thorny, the leaves small or few in number. For these reasons, the celebrated Count Dandolo of Italy has recommended to graft or inoculate them with the large-leaved varieties. He particularly names the kinds known in Lombardy as *Folia Doppia* and *Folia Giazzola*. And M. Bourgeois and M. Thomé, names of high authority in France for knowledge and practical science, both concur in stating that those grafted with the better kinds, such as the *Rose-leaved* and the *Spanish mulberry*, produce leaves not only more beautiful but of more nourishing quality. Other celebrated large-leaved varieties are the *M. Lucida*, and the *M. tartarica*, both producing silk of the first-rate quality. The *M. morettiana* is a new kind with a fine large leaf, having a plain surface, and producing silk of the first quality. A new variety from Canton has also a fine large leaf with a plain surface, and the silk is of the first quality. Both these last kinds are raised from seed. Of the Chinese mulberry, or *Morus multicaulis*, I propose now to speak. All these last-named kinds are new, and were alike unknown to Count Dandolo at the time his celebrated work was written.

CHINESE MULBERRY, *Morus nigra sinensis*.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or *Many-stalked Mulberry*.

PERROTET MULBERRY.

For the first knowledge of the history of this plant, the American public are indebted to the laborious and unwearied researches of the Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn ; and the first complete history and account of this plant, from the "Annales d'Horticulture," and the "Annales Royal Horticole de Fromont," was communicated to the public from his luminous pen during the years 1830 and 1831. From this history in a good measure, and from all other

sources, as well as from much personal knowledge of the plant, I have embodied the following account.

Of all the varieties of mulberries for silk, the Chinese mulberry or *Morus multicaulis* appears that which is most eminently adapted to our wants. It originated in the elevated regions of China, a country famous from antiquity for its silk and renowned for its industry; a parallel only to our own, in its climates and divers latitudes. It is to this tree, that the disciples of Confucius acknowledge their indebtedness for the prosperity and solidity of their empire; a tree which is represented as possessing such decided superiority over all others, that it will speedily be substituted for them all in every region of the globe.

The tree grows vigorous, upright, and beautiful; the leaves large, soft, and tender, are petiolate, cordate, acuminate, serrated towards the summit, marked with nerves, always entire; their upper surface is convex or curled, of a deep and beautiful shining green. The form and dimensions of the leaf vary in different soils. In a dry and arid soil they are of diminished size, their form elliptical and without the heart-shaped indentation at the base, their breadth being six inches and their length eight; but in a light, rich, and friable soil, the produce of the foliage is most abundant, the leaves large and cordiform, extraordinary specimens having sometimes measured more than a foot in breadth and fifteen inches in length.

"Each male flower has a calyx of four concave, oval, membranous leaflets; four stamens, with filaments accompanied with a tridentate appendage; anthers sagittate, bilocular. Each female has an ovary, terminated by two divergent styles; the ovary is unilocular, containing a single pendant seed, which is frequently blasted or imperfect."

It is sometimes called the *Perrottet mulberry*, in honor of *M. Perrottet*, Agricultural Botanist, and Traveller of the Marine and Colonies of France, who has introduced this plant to Europe. *M. Perrottet* had been sent out by the government of France on a voyage of botanical research, a national ship having been provided especially for his use. It was first discovered by him at Manilla, the capital of the Philippine islands, whither it had been brought by the Chinese from China, as a tree of ornament as well as of eminent usefulness. The Chinese are justly entitled to the credit of its introduction hither, as to all the islands of the Asiatic archipelago, where from motives of industry they have endeavored to increase and to multiply it, that it might be rendered useful to them in the new country of their adoption.

From Manilla the *Morus multicaulis* was first introduced by *M. Perrottet* to the Isle of Bourbon, and from thence into Cayenne, and finally it was brought by him to France in 1821, in that vast collection and variety of productions, which he had during thirty-four months procured in the seas of Asia, or gathered on the coast or in the lands of Guiana. At first however its cultivation in France was confined almost exclusively to the Royal Gardens, that its trial and dissemination might be thus rendered the more effectual and complete throughout every department of the country. At a later period it was sent from Cayenne to Martinique, and from France to Guadalupe, also to Senegal. The numerous plants which are already disseminated in the divers climates of Africa, America and Europe, have all been produced by the two individual plants which were brought by *M. Perrottet* from Manilla.

The *Morus multicaulis* differs from all others, in the uncommon vigor of its growth, and the property which the roots possess of throwing up numerous flexible stalks; the great length which these stalks acquire in a short space of time, and the facility with which it is propagated from layers, or even from cuttings; also, from the remarkable size which the thin, soft, and tender leaves speedily acquire, and the promptitude with which they are renewed. The fruit, which was unknown even in France till 1830, is long, black, and

of appearance sufficiently beautiful; its flavor good, being intermediate between that of the Red and that of the Black Mulberry. The silk which the worms form from the food afforded by this plant is not only of the finest quality, but the cocoons are of unusual size, and the fibre of superior strength. The leaves, from their extraordinary dimensions, are gathered with important economy of labor and of time, and from their superior nutritious qualities, they are preferred by the insects to all others.

This mulberry should be cultivated in hedge rows, and never suffered to rise higher than seven or eight feet. But a few years are sufficient to raise considerable fields of them in full vigor, sufficient to support an immense number of silkworms; and regular plantations can be formed, by planting the trees at the distance of from six to eight feet asunder; or in rows of eight or ten feet asunder, and the trees at three or four feet distance in the row; a space sufficient for the extension of the branches, sufficient also for cultivation, and for the greater convenience of gathering the leaves. So greatly is this last operation facilitated by the flexibility of the stalks and the superior size of the leaf, that, as we are assured by M. Perrottet, a child is sufficient for gathering the food for a large establishment of silkworms.

The *Morus multicaulis* since its introduction to France seems destined to replace everywhere the common white mulberry for the nourishment of silkworms, such is its decided superiority over all others. M. Bonafoix, the director of the Royal Gardens at Turin, and the celebrated writer on silk, has also fully attested its decisive superiority in Italy, where he has found that by close planting and low pruning whole fields may be suddenly covered with a mass of the most luxuriant foliage. He has tried them extensively. And M. Dupont, of Chiron, near Chambery, in France, has found that as the silkworms fed on this mulberry make less waste of litter and of food, so the chances of disease are diminished from this cause, and they finish their labors in three days less time, and that the silk has a more brilliant lustre. He has also found that the saving of labor in gathering the food is so great, that ten quintals of the leaves of the *Morus multicaulis* are gathered with the same labor that is required to gather two quintals of the common white mulberry. By the most perfect rules of pruning, he makes this mulberry assume the form of a quenouille or vast distaff, fifteen feet high, the form to be always preserved.

This mulberry braves the most rigorous winters of France. Of this important fact we have the indisputable testimony of M. Poiteau and others; even of the uncommonly severe winter of 1829-30: it has there been acclimated, even to the extreme north, as far as Havre; and where it has been cultivated by M. Eyries, from its first introduction to that country.

Dr. Deslongchamps, in his experiments at Paris, had found that the cocoons produced by the silkworms which were fed exclusively on the Chinese mulberry were even rather heavier than other cocoons. And in the report on this mulberry to the academy of Dijon, in August, 1831, by M. Tilloy, it appeared by accurate experiments, that the cocoons produced from this mulberry being rather heavier, the fibre was consequently stronger than that of other cocoons; as it was remarked in winding, that of the whole of these, three hundred and eighty-four cocoons in number, not a thread was broken, which was not the case with the other cocoons.

Near Montgeron in the north of France, the French government have established an experimental silk farm, under the direction of M. Camille Beauvais; and the extraordinary experiments which are there in progress were published in 1835. Already has he succeeded in producing thirteen pounds of silk from the same number of silkworms which in France usually produced but five pounds, and in Italy seven and a half pounds, and in India twenty pounds; and even in that climate he expects soon to be able to produce an equal number of pounds. And Gen. Talmadge, who has lately

visited the establishment, has stated in a letter dated April, 1836, at Paris, that when the leaves of the different kinds of mulberry are mixed together, the worms will select and gather on the Chinese mulberry. And Madame Parmentier has found on trial at her late establishment at Brooklyn, New York, that the silkworms left seven other species of the mulberry to feed on this.

In Tuscany, so fine is their climate that two successive crops of silk are annually produced with the common mulberry; and Dr. Deslongchamps has proved, that by aid of the Chinese mulberry, two crops of silk may be annually produced even in the north of France. Our climate is far more propitious than theirs, and at least as favorable as that of Italy; since in the south of that country, the pernicious sirocco, a dreadful south wind, sometimes strikes whole communities of silkworms dead. The cocoons of the second crop which were produced by Madame Parmentier, being fed exclusively on the Chinese mulberry, were of a brilliant and snowy whiteness. Those also which were exhibited at the fair of the American Institute, in New York, in 1833, of the first and second crops, both being fed exclusively on the *Morus multicaulis*, completed their labors before midsummer; these cocoons were also of a snowy whiteness.

At the government establishment near Montgeron, in 1835, there were 67,000 mulberries of different species, set out and in a flourishing state, including a great number of the Chinese mulberries; these were kept very low by pruning. M. Beauvais founds his expectations, his sanguine reliance, on this mulberry alone, for the production of the second crop of silk.

The prediction of the late Dr. Pascalis, in 1830, that "*after the discovery of this plant, a doubt no longer exists that two crops of silk may be produced in a single season;*" this prediction has since been accomplished—its truth fulfilled by experiment. The soil and cultivation, the habitations for the successive generations of silkworms, being yet the same, all thus converted to *double use*, and the production of a *twofold harvest*, it will be obvious that the actual profit, thus augmented, must be manifold.

#### SOIL, SITUATION AND CLIMATE.

Although the mulberry flourishes most luxuriantly in a moist and rich soil and protected situation, yet the leaves which are produced in such soils are more crude, and not of a quality so nourishing. The growth of the tree in such soils and expositions, besides being more rapid, is prolonged to a later period in autumn, or until suddenly arrested by frost; and the immature wood of a forced growth, being more tender, is consequently more liable to be killed by early frosts and by winter. Such appears to have been the case in the winter of 1831-2, which destroyed so many full-grown trees of the hardiest description, even to the root. The ravages of that destructive winter seem to have been confined to particular situations and soils; to the productions of the forced growth of a summer not less uncommon and extraordinary.

In northern climates, the young and tender plants of the plum and the cherry, the pear and the quince, and numerous others of the most hardy species, require protection during the first winter in a state of cultivation. Their growth being prolonged, and by art *forced on*, nature demands their protection on a soil rendered defenceless by cultivation. Death assails at the surface, by the combined and alternate action of the frost and of sunshine; the frost by its expansive power operating on the earth as a girdle, destruction assails at the surface, the point the most vulnerable, and the top *dies as a consequence*; or, their roots taking hold feebly in earth, are cast out by death.

In a state of nature, and in the shades and protection of the forest, or of herbage, the growth of the young tree being slow, and the wood completely matured in *due season*, the case is far otherwise; the bountiful covering of moss, of herbage, or of leaves, with which provident nature clothes the

ground, being amply sufficient to modify the growth of the plant, and defend *at the root*. This protection, like the fleecy snow, being two-fold, it defends alike from the blasts of sudden and excessive cold, also from the still more destructive and pernicious rays of the sun.

These remarks are equally applicable to the very young trees of the different varieties of the mulberry, to those especially which late in autumn have been transplanted to new positions, or, the forced trees of but a single summer's growth; defenceless, unprotected, and all exposed, on an unsuitable and naked soil, they meet the frosts of autumn and of winter unprepared.

A dry, sterile sand is unsuitable; and a shallow soil on a foundation of clay produces leaves of bad quality. In low, rich grounds, and extensive plains or prairies, near ponds and in the valleys of rivers, the mulberry tree indeed grows most vigorously, yet the leaves being more watery, though voraciously devoured, they prolong the labors of the insect by inducing weakness, and injure the quality of the produce. These grounds are alike exposed to the destructive frosts of winter and of summer: the moisture of the atmosphere in such situations causes the leaves to become spotted and to mildew, and the leaves thus infected, if given to the insects, are the sure sources of disease and of death.

Sunny expositions and the declivities of hills, those especially which slope to the south, east, or west, are favorable. The cocoons of mountainous countries are deemed superior to those of the plains; although not so large, they are usually of a whiter color. Plant the mulberry tree on the high uplands, and on the hills, for here they are neither exposed to suffer from the early and the latter frosts, nor are the leaves liable to become spotted or diseased from the mildew; and from these combined causes, the growth of the tree will be consequently prolonged for a double length of time.

Prepare the soil by suitable nutrient, to the depth of eighteen inches beneath the tree, and to a proper distance around. The roots of the mulberry tree strike downwards; other plants may therefore be profitably cultivated beneath its shade, which is not deemed pernicious, the whole ground being kept as a garden during the first years.

The climate of the countries bordering on the great northern arteries or rivers is in some degree unfavorable. The winds, which, unobstructed, follow almost invariably the general course of the valleys of these rivers, bring down alternately from high northern regions, and from other climes, a degree of cold, during winter, the most intense and destructive. On the best authority I am assured that the pear, and particularly the peach and the cherry, have during the last winters suffered partial destruction in the valley of the Connecticut, as far south as the country around the city of Hartford, and even still farther downwards and towards the sea. Even far below the city of Albany, on the Hudson or North river, the cherry tree particularly, and many other trees which are equally as hardy, and especially during all the period of their younger years, are, as I am assured, extremely liable to suffer death during winter, from the same destructive climate and causes.

The proper soils for the mulberry tree are "*dry, sandy, or stony*." And trees growing on *dry, sandy, or stony soils*, and situated on the open plains, and on hills the most exposed to cold winds, will be found to suffer least of all from the destructive frosts of autumn and of winter. With all authors I must agree in recommending a soil of but moderate fertility, and least of all a cold, moist, and heavy soil on a clay foundation, or even a very rich soil; a dry soil on a friable subsoil, on gentle elevations or declivities, being the most suitable of all for the mulberry from China.

#### CULTIVATION, PRODUCE, AMOUNT AND COST, &c.

In China, in India, in Persia and Turkey, and at this day in France, the mulberry is raised in hedge rows, not being generally allowed to rise higher

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Periodicals

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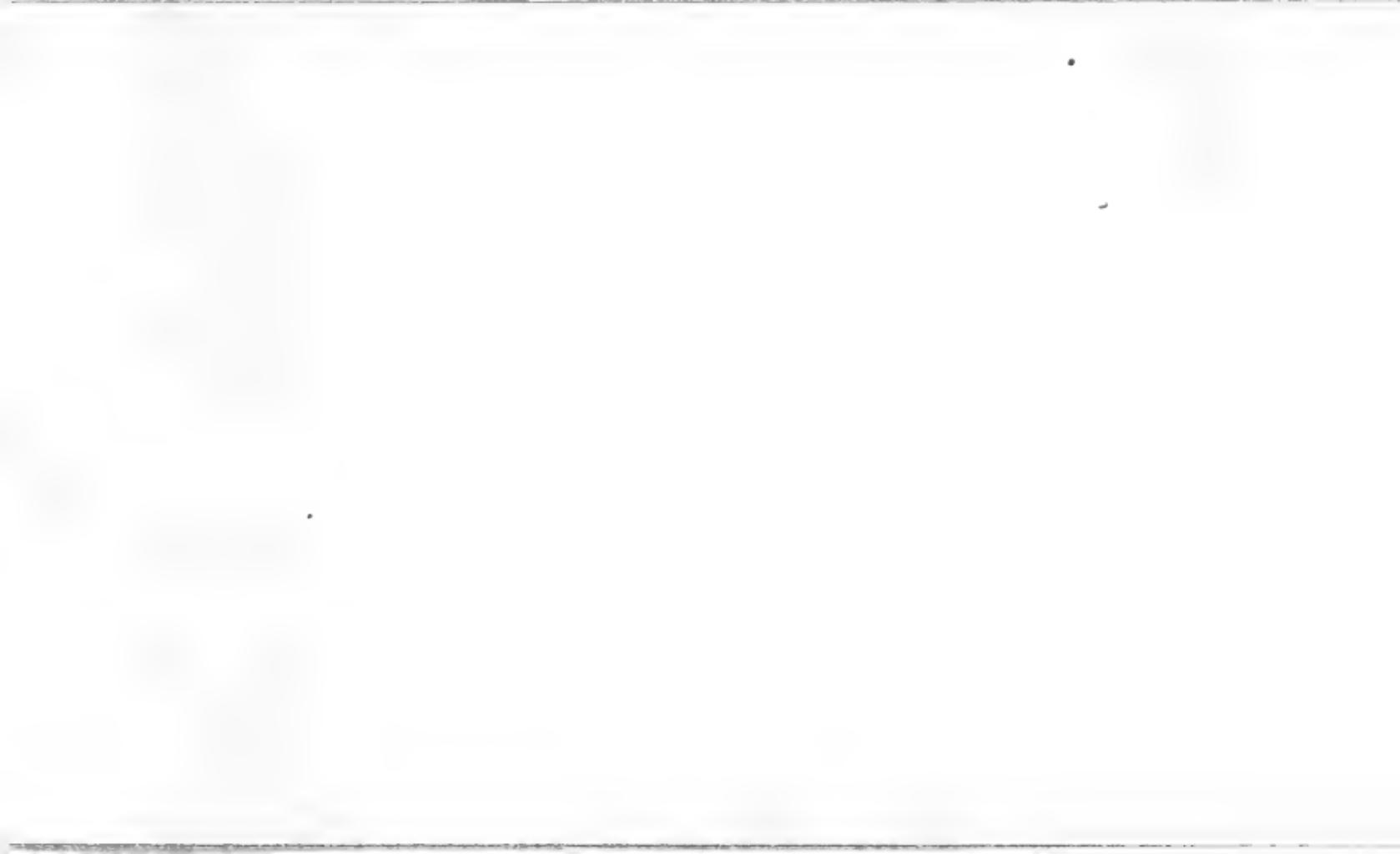
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than six or eight feet. By close planting in hedge rows, and by careful cultivation, the land is wholly covered in the shortest possible space of time with a large mass of foliage, yielding a profit both sudden and more immediate, a produce even far more abundant than from full-grown trees. This same system is now gaining ground in Belgium and in Italy. Thus half the labor of gathering the food is saved, and the tedious cultivation of many long years.

The trees may be set in rows eight feet asunder, and three feet distant in the row; two thousand trees will thus be required to the acre; the cart-ways transverse; and the ground being cultivated as a garden, the leaves may be gathered in the fifth and sixth years. In stripping the leaves, those at the tip ends of the twigs are always left. In hot countries the silkworms are fed wholly on *prunings*, as the leaves thus for a longer time preserve their needful freshness and moisture.

John P. Cushing, Esq., a gentleman who has resided many years in China, has stated, that the most approved mode of cultivating the mulberry, as practised in many parts of that country, consists in keeping them low by annual prunings, like plantations of raspberries. The same mode, according to Mr. Loudon, and also M. Bonafoux, is practised in India. This system of close planting and low pruning is in perfect conformity with the highly approved mode of management, which is now so extensively adopted with the grape vine, in vineyard culture, in modern France.

The profit of raising silk depends in a measure on the care which the silkworms receive—on the full-fed crop, and the production of *large cocoons*. The silk being formed wholly from the *surplus food* which the silkworms consume, over and above what is necessary to sustain life: moreover, these large cocoons produce a *strong fibre*, not liable to break in reeling. Cocoons weighing 200 to the pound are called very large: and of good cocoons, 2400 will yield a pound of reeled silk; but of very large cocoons a much less number will suffice. In Europe, and with *ordinary management*, 250 cocoons on the average weigh a pound; and 120 pounds of green foliage, and sometimes 150 pounds, are wasted or consumed, and 2800 cocoons are required for a pound of reeled silk. Yet by *suitable management, and economy in feeding*, Count Dandolo was enabled to procure, in Dalmatia, one pound of cocoons from ten pounds of leaves, and in the proportion of one pound of pure reeled silk from eight pounds of cocoons. These last examples are stated as *extraordinary cases*, serving only to show what *has been done*: it has however been proved, that eight pounds of good *American cocoons*, with care and skilful management, will yield a pound of pure reeled silk of the strongest fibre.

An ounce of eggs will produce 40,000 silkworms, and from this quantity M. Henry Bourdon, of Ris, in the north of France, was enabled to procure in 1835, by *suitable management*, the unusual product of 170 pounds of cocoons. I have elsewhere calculated the produce of an acre of trees in hedge-rows, after being six years transplanted, at 21,600 pounds of foliage; but others have estimated the produce at twice, thrice and even quadruple this amount. By skilful and successful management alone, I have shown that these 21,600 pounds of leaves, the produce of an acre, with economy in feeding and skill in reeling, may be made to produce 270 pounds of pure reeled silk, worth, at the present advanced rate, \$5 a pound, or \$1350. Elsewhere and with *ordinary management*, I have put down 180 pounds of silk as the produce of a well-cultivated acre, at but six or seven years of age.

In the usual mode of feeding, it must be remarked, that more food than I have here stated, is required, much being wasted. And ordinarily, it is estimated that 1,000,000 silkworms will produce 333 pounds of reeled silk, the cocoons being of a size requiring 3000 to the pound: and many have estimated that all these may be maintained on a single acre. The labor of at-

tendance required for 1,000,000 silkworms is estimated by good judges as follows:—In the first week 2 persons; the second week 4; the third week 8 persons, for the remainder 15 or 20; or 378 days; the leaves being gathered from large trees. Most of all these, being girls, boys, and aged persons, may be hired at a low price. But a far less number would suffice, the food being gathered from hedges; or when successive portions only of the silkworms are hatched at a time, and a succession of crops produced.

At the experimental silk farm of the government of France, M. Beauvais has adopted with the most signal success, the new and most perfect system of ventilation of M. D'Arcet; the extraordinary results of which were published in 1835, in a report by the chevalier Soulaugé Bodin, in the name of the Committee of Agriculture.

In this magnanerie, although situated in a northern climate, and a country liable to cold storms, no fires are ever admitted within the apartment of the silkworms; as these fires rob the air within of the needful moisture and consume by combustion its vital principle. Excess of cold, which in that climate is not unfrequent on particular days and seasons, is rectified by currents of warm air admitted from without. These currents are admitted from a narrow apartment or air-chamber which is situated in the cellar, and warmed by a small closed furnace. Horizontal pipes of suitable dimensions, convey the air thus rectified, beneath every part of the vast magnanerie, into which it enters upwards through numerous circular openings beneath the stagings. Thus both the cold air and the impure air is driven upwards by these ascending currents, until it finally escapes through the numerous and corresponding openings in the roof.

By the continual exhalations from the innumerable bodies of the insects thus closely congregated, as well as from their litter, the air of a large magnanerie becomes quickly contaminated, impure, and unfitted for respiration. And thus an atmosphere which is either too moist, or too dry, too hot and sultry, or too impure, may be expelled, and replaced by fresh and healthful currents conducted from beneath, of the suitable quality and temperature, and the healthful circulation which sluggish nature withholds is restored.

One pound of silk, well reeled, is capable of being converted into 16 yards of the ordinary quality of *gros de Naples*, or into 14 yards of the first quality; and manufactured silk goods are usually worth their weight in silver.

Much of the profit of raising silk also depends on the *reeling*. In the upper department of Ardèche in Normandy, a description of white silk is produced of a quality so superior that it is sold to the lace manufacturers for more than 50 francs (\$9.20) a pound: but a few years since it commanded 150 francs or \$27.60 a pound. The silk of Cévennes in France, says Dr. Ure, in his celebrated treatise, is the finest in the world. At Cévennes, when the cocoons are seven-eighths wound, the filament becoming exceeding minute and fine, they are cast out, and replaced by new cocoons. There is indeed one kind of this silk which is sold at Lyons for from \$4.09 to \$4.23 the English pound; but the kind which is still finer brings \$8.88 a pound. 400,000 pounds of silk of superior quality was raised in Cévennes in 1832, and since that period the quantity has been greatly increased; “as among all employments of capital, none is found so productive as the mulberry tree. It was yielding at the above period from 15 to 20 per cent. profit to the intelligent agriculturist.” To this statement of Dr. Ure, let me add, that since the commencement of the present year, so great is the continually increasing demand, that the price of raw silk has risen throughout Europe from 30 to 40 per cent.

This culture alone is wanting to render the less fertile sections of our fine country rich. Before the introduction of the mulberry into the less fertile districts of Languedoc, in France, the inhabitants, it has been stated, were miserably poor, though now they are among the richest in the kingdom. A

dry upland and not a very rich soil is there found to be advantageous to its growth.

The whole value of the silks manufactured annually in France, amounted in 1835 to 140,000,000 francs ; and it was estimated that in that year, silks to the amount of 50,000,000 francs were exported from that country to the United States alone.

Yet in France, although they raise so much silk, they still import annually, to the amount of 43,000,000 francs of raw silk, or nearly one-third of all they consume, for the supply of their manufactures.

In England, the climate, from its humidity, or other causes, is found to be unsuited to its growth ; for this reason alone, the trials to raise it there have failed. Yet from 1821 to 1828, they imported of raw silk 24,157,568 pounds, worth \$120,787,580. Of this amount \$59,881,283 came from Italy alone. So lately as 1835, the silks which were consumed in Great Britain alone, amounted to the enormous sum of \$28,282,582 annually, *at the wholesale prices*, while the small amount of \$2,828,528 was all they exported.

The value of silks imported into the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1835, as stated on the authority of the Hon. William Jackson, member of congress from Massachusetts, amounted to \$16,497,980 ; this being the original or first cost in the foreign country. During this period, only \$486,562 worth of this great amount was exported ; and the actual cost of the above, to the American people, or the *whole retail cost to the actual consumer*, may be fairly estimated at more than \$22,000,000 for the year. Most of all this was imported from Italy, Switzerland and from France : formerly half our imports were from China. Yet neither the articles of raw silk, nor any of those numerous, substantial, and elegant fabrics, which are composed of part silk and part cotton, or of mixtures of silk and worsted, are included in the above amount. And the demand for silks, which is now so great, is continually increasing. Not half this amount was consumed six years ago ; and since 1821, and during fifteen years, the annual amount of silks consumed has doubled twice.

Silk is believed to be eminently adapted to the soil and climate of every division of the great republic ; our serene atmosphere is peculiarly favorable to its growth, and the prolonged and vigorous state of vegetation during our summers. The genial climate for silk is ours, and the highly favored soil of one whole continent of the great western world, which, by an especial Providence, with the exception only of Mexico, has fallen to our share, and is ours exclusively.

Our advantages are indeed very great—to be duly appreciated, they must be estimated singly, and individually ; how much greater and more striking will they then appear, if considered collectively—Our innumerable rivers and rapid streams, our immense forests and mines, the exhaustless treasures of fuel and of flame, the combined elements of water, earth, of fire, and of mighty power, await—offering resources unknown and immeasurable, and willing aids in abridging the labors of man.

History will record to endless remembrance the names of those illustrious individuals who have persevered as the faithful guides and pioneers in the great work—those who by their example or writings, have served as lights, to illumine our way, and to cheer us through the long, dark, and dreary night.

Hope dawns auspicious, the day and its brightness will be ours : endowed as are our people with fortitude, with energy, and with intellectual resources unsurpassed, is there one American who can doubt ?

By those unceasing toils, and mighty efforts, and matchless labors, for which our people are so distinguished, the millions thus recovered will not only be their just reward, but will add to the substantial wealth of the nation and to the glory of the whole republic.

*Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Sept. 1836.*

# S U P P L E M E N T.

## LATE ADDITIONS.

### VARIETIES OF NEW PEARS,

Mostly Flemish, which will be for sale in the Autumn of 1839.

Alfroy		Francio
Belle de Ronce		Gloux Morceau de Cambron
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Beurre D'Audusson		Gros Citron de Bohemia
— Dore	Jan.	* Jackman's Melting Aut.
— Incomparable		Jalousie de Fontenay Vendée
— d'Isambere		Jean D'Essern
— Gris D'Hiver		* Mabille Aut.
— Magnifique		Madotte
— Marulis		Marie Louise Delcourt
— Picquery		Moors Mammoth A Bak.
— Romain		Noir Chair
* — Thouin	Aut.	Nouvelle Boussock
* Burnett A	"	Nouvelle des Champs
Calebasse Coloma		Pater Noster
Canning		Poire de St. Marc
Capieman		Rostieza
Captif de St. Helene		Rousselette St. Vincent
Colmar D'Hyver		Rousselette Stutgard
Compte de Michaux		St. Germain du Tilloy
* Doyenne D'Hiver	Winter.	St. Germain de Martin
Duchesse de Berry		Sucre Noir
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* Golden Ball	"	Newbolds Early Sum.
* Haskell's Sweet	"	* Pomme Royal Wint.
* Hollow Crown	"	* Ramsdell's Red Sweet. Aut. & W.
Hopkins		* Red Pumpkin Sweet " "
Hughs Blush		* Sparhawk's Sweet Wint.
James River		Summer Pippin Sum.
Juicebit		Woolman's Harvest Aut.

PEACHES.....30 Cts.

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Gilman's Early	"	Bennett's Mammoth
Carter's Early	"	* Eagle's
Cole's Early Red	"	Golden Rareriipe
Crawford's Early	"	* Grosse Gallande
Early Red Rareriipe, Var.	"	Pinckney's Seedling
Red Velvet	"	Nichols' Red
Camden, or Tice's Red	"	* Orange C

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* Diamond	75 c.	Luccombe's Nonsuch	75 c.
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